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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/695,365	10/28/2003	Gerhard Fritz Blohdon	HK-780	5960
24131	7590	03/30/2006	EXAMINER	
LERNER GREENBERG STEMER LLP P O BOX 2480 HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480			CRENSHAW, MARVIN P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2854	

DATE MAILED: 03/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/695,365	Applicant(s) BLOHDORN, GERHARD FRITZ	
	Examiner Marvin P. Crenshaw	Art Unit 2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on the amendment 01/09/2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 10 and 12 - 16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 10 and 12 - 16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 6 – 8 and 14 – 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rau et al.

With respect to claim 1, Rau et al. teaches an apparatus for controlling a temperature of a printing plate (Fig. 1, 6) in an external drum exposer having an exposure drum for holding the printing plate (See col. 3, line 45) and the apparatus comprising an internal pipe (Fig. 3, 52) having a longitudinal axis disposed coaxially with an axis of the exposure drum and feeding a temperature-controlled (see col. 3, lines 23 - 28) liquid into said internal pipe, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate (See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

With respect to claim 7, Rau et al. teaches further comprising a temperature control unit (42) disposed in a path of the temperature-controlled liquid for keeping the temperature controlled liquid at a constant temperature.

With respect to claim 8, Rau et al. teaches wherein the temperature-controlled liquid is water (See col. 2, lines 67).

With respect to claim 14, Rau et al. teaches an exposure drum for controlling a temperature of a printing plate (Fig. 3, 43) comprising an cylindrical body (Fig. 3) for

holding the printing plate (See col. 3, line 45) and having an axis, an internal pipe (Fig. 3, 52) having a longitudinal axis disposed coaxially with said axis of said cylindrical body and feeding a temperature-controlled (see col. 3, lines 23 - 28) liquid into said internal pipe, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate (See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

With respect to claim 15, Rau et al. teaches the apparatus wherein the defined temperature of the printing late is maintained irrespective of an ambient temperature (See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

With respect to claims 1, 6 and 14, Since Rau et al. teaches a coolant is being fed into the exposure drum , it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Rau et al. have a rotary lead-through (58) that is a two-way rotary lead-through disposed at one end of the exposure drum to provide an effective means for feeding the liquid under pressure to and from the conduit.

Claims 2, 3, 4, 9 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al. and in view of Feller et al.

With respect to claims 2, 3, 4 and 16, Rau et al. teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejection of claims 1, 6 – 8 and 14 – 15, except webs connected to the internal pipe and the webs are fabricated from a thermally conductive material.

Feller et al. teaches a cylinder, said internal pipe(13) and said webs(15) are fabricated from a thermally conductive material (See Col. 3, lines 50 – 55) and the internal pipe(13) and said webs (15)are fabricated from an extruded part.

It would have been obvious to further Rau et al. to have webs connected to the internal pipe the webs are fabricated from a thermally conductive material as taught by Feller et al. to provide an efficient means for maintaining a constant temperature of the printing material while printing.

With respect to claim 9, Rau et al. does not teach the temperature controlled liquid further containing at least one of a corrosion-prevention additive and an antifreeze additive however Fuller et al. teaches a coolant and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to know that a coolant contains an additive and the coolant is effective for controlling the temperature of the exposure drum.

Claim 5 is are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al. and in view of Vrotacoe et al.

With respect to claim 5, Rau et al. teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejection of claims 1, 6 – 8 and 14 – 15, except an apparatus wherein a rotary lead through is located at a first and second end of the exposure drum

Vrotacoe et al. teaches an apparatus (Fig. 4b) comprising a rotary lead-through is disposed at a first end (Fig. 4b, location above 48) of the exposure drum (40) with which the temperature-controlled liquid (See col.5, lines 28) is led into said internal pipe and further comprising a further rotary lead-through (See Fig. 4a and See Col. 5,,lines 20 – 40) disposed at a second end of the exposure drum with which the temperature controlled liquid is led out of said internal pipe.

It would have been obvious to modify Rau et al. to have an apparatus wherein a rotary lead through is located at a first and second end of the exposure drum as taught by Vrotacoe et al. to provide an efficient means for maintaining a constant temperature of the exposure drum while printing.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al. and Feller et al. as applied to claims 1, 6 – 8 and 14 – 15 above, and further in view of Marmin et al.

Rau et al. as modified by Feller et al. teaches all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejection of claims except the thermally conductive material is aluminum. With respect to claim 10, Marmin teaches wherein the thermally conductive the thermally conductive material is aluminum (See col. 4, lines 36 – 40). It would have been obvious to further modify Rau et al. to have the apparatus wherein the thermally conductive the thermally conductive material is aluminum as taught by Marmin et al. because it is known to be very efficient in transferring heat.

Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rau et al. in view of Hosokawa.

With respect to claim 12 and 13, Rau et al. teaches an exposers for controlling a temperature of a printing plate (Fig. 1, 6) comprising an exposure drum (43) for holding the printing plate and having an axis and an internal pipe (52) disposed along said axis of said exposure drum and at least one rotary lead-through (58) fluidically

communicating with said internal pipe for feeding a temperature-controlled (see col. 3, lines 23 - 28) liquid into said internal pipe, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate(See col. 3, lines 23 - 28).

Rau et al. does not teach an exposure head for exposing the printing plate.

Hosokawa teaches an exposure head (22) for exposing the printing plate.

It would have been obvious to further modify Rau et al. to have exposure head for exposing the printing plate as taught by Hosokawa to provide an efficient means for writing an image on the printing plate.

With respect to claims 12 and 13, Since Rau et al. teaches a coolant is being fed into the exposure drum , it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Rau et al. have a rotary lead-through (58) that is a two-way rotary lead-through disposed at one end of the exposure drum to provide an effective means for feeding the liquid under pressure to and from the conduit.

Response to Arguments


Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 10 and 12 - 16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Specifically, Rau et al. teaches an apparatus for controlling the temperature of an exposure drum for holding a printing plate by using a liquid. Feller teaches the use of webs made from thermally conductive material.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marvin P. Crenshaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-2158. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:00 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


MPC
March 20, 2006


ANDREW H. HIRSHFELD
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